

THE USE OF ELASTIC SCATTERING TO CONSTRAIN THE STELLAR  
REACTION RATE OF  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$

Abstract

by

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The stellar reaction rate of  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$  is the most crucial unknown reaction in stellar nucleosynthetic reaction networks. At helium burning temperatures the rate depends on  $S(300)$ , the astrophysical S-factor at  $E_{cm}=300$  keV. Following  $\alpha$ -capture, electric dipole (E1) and quadrupole (E2) transitions both contribute to the  $S(300)$ , but the cross section at 300 keV is too small to be measured directly. However,  $S_{E1}(300)$  and  $S_{E2}(300)$  are roughly proportional to the dimensionless reduced widths  $\theta_{\alpha}^2$  of two subthreshold states at  $E_x=7.12(1^-)$  and  $6.92(2^+)$  MeV. Elastic scattering  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \alpha)^{12}\text{C}$  should be sensitive to the widths of these states.

Angular distributions of  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \alpha)^{12}\text{C}$  were measured at 32 angles ( $24.0^\circ \leq \theta_{lab} \leq 165.9^\circ$ ) at 354 energies ( $1.95 \text{ MeV} \leq E_{cm} \leq 4.95 \text{ MeV}$ ). The yields were normalized to a reference detector at  $58.9^\circ$  and subjected to an R-Matrix analysis. The reduced width amplitudes ( $\gamma_{\lambda l}$ ) obtained for an interaction radius of  $a = 5.5$  fm for the subthreshold  $2^+$  and  $1^-$  states were  $\gamma_{12}=0.33\pm 0.06 \text{ MeV}^{1/2}$  and  $\gamma_{11}=0.045\pm 0.045 \text{ MeV}^{1/2}$ , respectively. The resulting dimensionless reduced widths  $\theta_{\alpha, l}^2 = 2\mu a^2 \gamma_{\alpha, l}^2 / 3\hbar^2$  were  $\theta_{\alpha}^2(6.92)=0.16\pm 0.06$  and  $\theta_{\alpha}^2(7.12)=0.006\pm 0.006$ .

The d-wave ( $l=2$ ) parameters extracted from the best fit to the elastic scattering data were subsequently used in an R-Matrix fit of  $\alpha$ -capture and  $^{16}\text{N}$   $\beta$ -delayed  $\alpha$ -decay data. From this fit the quadrupole contribution was determined to be  $S_{E2}(300)$

$= 44_{-18}^{+12}$  keV b. Including the previously established value of  $S_{E1}(300)=79\pm 21$  keV b and allowing for cascade transitions, the total S-factor is estimated to be  $S(300) = 137\pm 33$  keV b. The calculated reaction rate for  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$  at 300 keV then becomes  $1.3\pm 0.3$  times the standard (CF88) rate.